

SOLUTIONS

Mock Exam – Sample Test

Aufnahmeprüfung in die 3. Klasse des Gymnasiums und die 1. Klasse der Handels- und Fachmittelschule (Einheitsprüfung) im Fach Englisch / Anglais / Inglese

für Schülerinnen und Schüler aus der 2. Sekundarklasse

Introductory remarks:

This mock exam is a model for the admission exams in the future, that is, these exams will more or less be structured in this way and will use similar tasks.

It is based on the course books “New World” by Klett and Balmer Verlag.

The level of this exam is the what German and Romansh speaking students are required to achieve as described in “Bestimmungen über die Vorkenntnisse für die Aufnahme in eine Bündner Mittelschule 2016”.

Part I (Structures, tasks A to H), **Part II** (Reading / Comprehension, task I) and **Part III** (Writing, tasks J to K) must be solved in **60 minutes**.

Part IV (Listening, task L) lasts **between 10 and 15 minutes** (depending on the length of the text).

Proceedings here are as follows:

1. Students have to read the instructions.
2. Students have 1 minute to read the questions.
3. Students hear the conversation twice. There is only a short break between the first and the second time they hear it. Students answer the multiple choice questions while they are listening.
4. Students then have 1 minute to check or correct their answers.

Part I: Structures

A Tenses Put the verbs in brackets into the correct tense and form (present simple, present continuous, past simple, going to future, positive -, negative - or question form).

[6 points, ½ point each]

Jack (1 learn) **is learning** French because next year he
(2 spend) **is going to spend** six months in France. He is quite good at
languages, so he (3 not think) **doesn't think** that it is too difficult.
French is his second foreign language. He (4 start) **started**
with German two years ago. First he (5 not find) **didn't find** it
easy at all and it (6 take) **took** him some time to get used
to the tricky grammar. But he (7 have) **had** a very good
teacher who (8 know) **knew** how to explain things.
He (9 take) **takes** three lessons a week for each language.
He often (10 get) **gets** a lot of homework but he is enjoy-
ing the fact that he (11 get) **is getting** better and better.
What about you? What languages do you speak? (12 you/live) **Are you going to live**
..... in a foreign country for some time, too?

6	
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B Questions *These are answers. Write the questions and ask for the underlined part.*
[10 points, 2 points each]

Example: He likes spaghetti.
→ **What does he like?**

1) He visits his parents about six times a year.

How many times a year does he visit his parents?

2) This street is well known for its beautiful architecture.

What is this street well known for?

3) They saw their teacher at the party.

Who did they see at the party?

4) They don't like sport classes at school, they're so boring.

Why don't they like sport classes at school?

5) Many different singers made a cover version of 'American Pie'.

Who made a cover version of 'American Pie'?

10

C Jumbled words Put the words in the correct order and write complete sentences in the correct tense. Write positive or negative sentences.
[11 points, 1 point for correct subject and verb form, 1 point for word order]

Example: earn / she / babysitting / week / £15 / from / a

→ **She earns £15 a week from babysitting.**

famous / year / about / they / reading / people / not / enjoy / books / last

→ **They didn't enjoy reading books about famous people last year.**

1) century / England / in / scientist / the / Charles Darwin / 19th / be / a / in

Charles Darwin was a scientist in England in the 19th century.

2) at / sister / all / staying / at / older / not like / my / home

My older sister doesn't like staying at home at all.

3) hair / she / before / usually / dinner / brush / after / bed / her / going / to

(After dinner before going to bed) She usually brushes her hair after dinner before going to bed.

4) if / regularly / you / only / good / be / musician / you / can / practice / a

You can only be a good musician if you practice regularly. (two verbs ► 3 points)

5) of / residents / English / home / percent / 47 / of / at / New York City / the / not speak

47 percent of the residents of New York City don't speak English at home.

11

D Multiple choice cloze Choose the best answer, **A, B, C** or **D**.
[8 points]

Example: You'll go on a long and you'll meet a tall stranger.

0) **A** travel **B** transport **C** journey **D** move

1) There were only four horses in the , but my horse didn't come first!

A game **B** match **C** race **D** play

2) Harper's is expensive shop in town.

A most **B** the most **C** more **D** the more

3) My brother is older than me.

A much **B** many **C** more **D** most

4) I'm not very good playing the piano.

A to **B** at **C** on **D** for

5) You drink too much coffee before you go to bed.

A should **B** should to **C** shouldn't **D** shouldn't to

6) I don't mind working hours.

A long **B** large **C** big **D** grand

7) Take an umbrella. It

A might rain **B** might rains **C** might to rain **D** might raining

8) My wife had a pain in her stomach and also very hot.

A fell **B** felt **C** feeled **D** felt it

8

E Open Cloze Complete this text about a teacher. Write ONE word in each gap.
The first one has been done for you.
[10 points]

When I left school, I got a (0 example)**job**..... in a bank in London. The work wasn't very interesting, but I was quite good (1) ...**at / in**..... it, and I earned a very good salary so I stayed there (2)**for**.....about ten years. Then, about six months (3)...**ago**....., I went to Barbados for my summer holiday. I (4)...**stayed**.... at a lovely little hotel called the White Rocks Hotel, and I (5)... **had** a great time. The owner of the hotel (6) ..**was**..... looking for a new receptionist, and I thought 'Why not? It's much nicer here (7).....**than**..... in London!' So I applied for the job, had an interview, and got it! So now I'm working (8)....**as**..... a receptionist in a lovely little hotel in Barbados. I've got my own room in the hotel, so I don't (9) ...**have / need**... to travel to work, and after work it (10).....**takes**..... me about three minutes to get to the beach.

10	
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F C-Test Fill in the gaps. The gaps are always the second half of a word. In words with an uneven number of letters (3,5,7,9, etc.) it is the second half of the word plus one letter. [10 points; ½ point each]

Example: When I woke up th..... mor....., → When I woke up th <u>is</u> m <u>orning</u> ,	2
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We can wa <u>tch</u> things around us move. When some <u>thing</u> is in motion, it	2
changes i <u>ts</u> position. Objects can move fr <u>om</u> one place to another. They	2
can move in many direc <u>tions</u> . If you roll a ball, it might move in a stra <u>ight</u>	2
line. It might also move in a curve. A swing can move ba <u>ck</u> and forth. A light	1
switch can move up and do <u>wn</u> . Fans have blades that move in a circle.	1
If you wa <u>nt</u> to know if something is moving, you can com <u>pare</u> it to other	2
things around it th <u>at</u> are not moving. If the things beh <u>ind</u> the object are	2
chan <u>ging</u> , the object is probably moving. If th <u>ey</u> are not, the object is	2
not moving.	0
You can measure the distance an object moves. Just measure the distance	0
bet <u>ween</u> wh <u>ere</u> it was when it started to move and the place it was when it	2
sto <u>pped</u> . Distance can be measured in inches, feet, yards or miles. Th <u>ose</u>	2
measurements are in the customary way. You can al <u>so</u> measure in	1
millimeters, centimeters, meters and kilometers. Such measurements are	0
in the metric sys <u>tem</u> .	1

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G Word Formation Read the text about Geoffrey and use the word given in capitals at the end of some of the lines to form a different word that fits (goes) into the gap in the same line. The first one is an example.
[10 points]

Geoffrey was very **ambitious** at the secondary school. **AMBITION**

When he wasn't **successful** at the exam of the **SUCCESS**

Kantonsschule, his father made the following **suggestion** : **SUGGEST**

„Don't be sad, do an **apprenticeship** It's important to **APPRENTICE**

be skilled in a **profession** Life can become quite **PROFESSIONAL**

..... **uncertain** , if you aren't **CERTAIN**

..... **able** to find a well-paid job. You must **ABILITY**

..... **face** that fact.” **FACIAL**

“My father is absolutely right. I cannot **disagree** **AGREE**

with him”, he thought to himself. „I have to set **priorities** **PRIOR**

in my life.”

It occurred to him that this was his only way of **survival** **SURVIVE**

in this world.

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H Translation / Vocabulary *Translate into English [15 points]*

1) Bis zu einem gewissen Grad unterstützten wir die Darsteller.
Schliesslich gaben wir unser ganzes Geld für ihre Wohltätigkeitsorganisation aus.

Enfin in tschert grad sustegnain nus ils acturs.

La finala avain nus dà or noss daners per lur organisaziun da beneficenza.

Fino ad un certo punto abbiamo sostenuto gli esecutori di una performance. **Alla fine** abbiamo speso tutti i nostri soldi per la loro associazione benefica. (6 points)

Up to a point (1 point) we supported (1 point) the performers. (1 point)
Finally we spent (1 point) all our money (1 point) on their charity. (1 point)

2) **Sie fanden heraus, dass** der Romanschriftsteller nicht zu jenen gehörte, die sie kannten und in der Schule lasen.

Els han chattà or che l'autur dal roman na tutgava betg tar quels ch'els enconuschevan e ch'els legevan en scola.

Essi hanno scoperto che lo scrittore di romanzi non apparteneva a quelli che conoscevano e che leggevano a scuola. (6 points)

They found out that the novelist (1 point) didn't belong (1 point) to those (1 point) (who) they knew (1 point) and read (1 point) at school. (1 point)

3) Sie kann die Vielfalt der Auswahl nicht ertragen.

Ella na po betg supportar la varietad da la schelta.

Lei non sopporta la varietà di scelta. (3 points)

She can't stand (1 point) the variety/diversity (1 point) of choice (1 point)

15

Total Structures:

80

Part II: Reading / Comprehension

I Read the text carefully and answer the questions 1 -13 below.

[total: 22 points, 1 – 9: 2 points for each answer, 10 – 13: 1 point for each answer]

The Transcontinental Railroad

Travel by train is no longer a major mode of transportation for people. However, there was a time in our nation's history when the train was the best, new technology. Up until the railroad was developed, people had to rely on walking in order to travel. Some people could use animals, like horses and oxen, for transportation. They could also travel on ships.

We are accustomed to the fast-moving pace of our society. In our country's early years, however, progress moved at a much slower rate.

Theodore Judah was the engineer who dreamed of building a railroad across the United States in the 1850s. There were already railroads between cities on the East Coast. Judah was in the process of constructing railroads in the West. However, there was no service at all across the vast middle of the nation.

Judah was determined to change all that. He recruited some investors to pay for the construction of the railroad. The investors were Leland Stanford, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker and Collis Huntington. They were nicknamed the "Big Four." They provided the money to create the Central Pacific Railroad Company. Construction on the Transcontinental Railroad began in 1863.

It was not an easy task to build a railroad. Many workers were required to lay the tracks. Thousands of railway workers laid tracks from both the west and the east at the same time.

The conditions were often very dangerous. To help clear rocks and make passes through the mountains, railroad builders used unstable nitroglycerin explosives. The glass containers of the explosive liquid had to be kept absolutely still to prevent them from exploding at the wrong time. Often, the job of handling the crates filled with the hazardous fluid was given to Chinese immigrants. Many Chinese came to California seeking their fortunes during the Gold Rush of 1849. Many went on to work on the railroad. Unfortunately, thousands died during its construction.

The east and west sections of track were finally joined on May 10, 1869 in Promontory, Utah. Its completion improved the transportation of goods and people between the East Coast and the West Coast. For the first time, the country felt truly united.

Answer the following questions based on the reading passage. Don't forget to go back to the passage whenever necessary to find or confirm your answers.

1) What were some ways that people travelled before the railroad was developed?

walking, using animals and ships

2) Where did railroad lines already exist before the transcontinental line was planned and built?

between cities on the East Coast

3) What part did the "Big Four" play in the building of the Transcontinental Railroad?

They paid for the construction

4) Where did they begin the construction of the Transcontinental Railway Line?

In the East and the West at the same time

5) How was nitroglycerin used to build the railroad?

to help clear rocks and make passes through the mountains

6) Why is nitroglycerin so dangerous?

It is an unstable explosive, it can explode any time when shaken or dropped

7) Why had the Chinese immigrants come to California?

for the Gold Rush of 1849

8) What effects did the completion of the Transcontinental Line have on transportation of people and goods and on the country in general?

transportation of people and goods got better/faster... The country felt united

9) What do you think is new technology today?

student's choice, anything to do with computer technology

10) What word from the text could you use to say that someone really wants to do something very strongly, like Theodore Judah?

«he is ***determined*** _____»

11) What word (noun) from the text could you use to describe people like the «Big Four»?

investors _____

12) Find a synonym in the text for the adjective «dangerous».

hazardous _____

13) What word from the text could you use to describe a person who travels into a country to stay?

immigrant _____

22

Total Reading Comprehension

22

Part III: Writing

J *Imagine you're staying in a hotel by the sea, and you're sitting on your balcony looking out over the beach. Write a postcard to a friend. Use ideas from the picture. (25 -30 words) [12 points]*



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K *Read the German/Romansh/Italian notes below, and write the story using all the given notes. (25 – 30 words) [12 points]*

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letzte Nacht / mein Zimmer aufräumen / finde ein alte Brieftasche / drinnen £200 / nächstes Wochenende / neue Kleider

la notg passada / far urden en mia chombra / jau chat ina veglia bursa / endadens £200 / fin d'emna proxima / novs vestgids

la notte scorsa / riordinare la mia camera / trova un vecchio portafoglio / all'interno £200 / il prossimo fine settimana / nuovi vestiti

Total Writing	24	
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Total without listening	126	
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Instructions to the English exam, part IV (Listening, task L)

- **Only remove the sticker when the teacher tells you.**
- **Do not turn the page before the teacher tells you, or you will have to leave the exam.**

How does the listening work?

- 1. You have 90 seconds to read the instructions.**
- 2. (10 seconds before the end) you hear a beep.*
- 3. The speaker will tell you to remove the sticker and turn the page. You have 60 seconds to read the questions.**
- 4. (10 seconds before the end) you hear a beep.*
- 5. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions.**
- 6. (10 seconds before the end) you hear a beep.*
- 7. After 30 seconds you hear the conversation a second time.**
- 8. You have 60 seconds to finish your answers.**
- 9. You hear a double-beep.*
- 10. Close the brochure when the speaker tells you.**

Part IV: Listening

L Groceries Listen to the conversation about groceries:
<http://www.esl-lab.com/audio/mp3/supermarket.mp3> (Randall's ESL Cyber Listening Lab). For questions 1 – 6 choose the best answer (**A**, **B** or **C**). You will hear the text twice. (18 points, 3 each)

- 1) Why did the man buy dog food at the supermarket?
A Their dog was hit by a truck and needed special food to recover.
B The man adopts a dog from a stranger, and they don't have food for it.
C The product was on sale at the supermarket for that day only.
- 2) Why does he buy tomato juice?
A He plans on making a unique spaghetti sauce.
B He's trying to modify the way he eats.
C He wants to make a vegetable drink.
- 3) How much was the milk?
A \$2.05
B \$2.15
C \$2.50
- 4) Which item did the man NOT buy?
A a package of cookies
B some cans of tuna
C a carton of orange juice
- 5) Why does the woman get upset at the end of the conversation?
A The man is preparing the steaks for the dog.
B The man only bought one steak for himself.
C The grill can't be used to cook the steaks.
- 6) What does the woman think the man should do?
A eat with the dog
B get the grill started
C eat out with her

Script Shopping Groceries:

Man: Hey. Can you give me a hand with the groceries? And I told you I could do the shopping.

Woman: Wow! Do we really need all this stuff? Let me see that receipt.

Man: Hey, I only bought the essentials.

Woman: Okay. Let's see. Dog food. Twenty-four dollars and seventy cents (\$24.70)? We don't even have a dog!

Man: Well, it WAS going to be a surprise, but look in the back of the truck.

Woman: What?

Man: Ah, ha, hah. Speechless. I knew you'd love him.

Woman: That thing? That dog's as big as a horse. He probably eats like one, too.

Man: Ah, but he's sure friendly. And someone was giving him away at the supermarket, and I . . . I . . . I couldn't let that poor thing pass another day without a loving home.

Woman: Whatever. Where was I? Eighteen dollars and nineteen cents (\$18.19) for twenty-four cans of tomato juice? You don't even like that stuff!

Man: Ahhhh. Not yet. I've decided to change my eating habits.

Woman: Right.

Man: You'll see, you'll see.

Woman: Okay. Let's see. Three eighty-four (\$3.84) for a box of chocolate cookies and twelve fifty-six (\$12.56) for a case of soft drinks. [Yeah!] Changing your eating habits, huh? Do you really think that cookies are some type of diet food?

Man: Hey, I'll just eat a cookie or two every other hour. In fact, they're a great source of carbohydrates for energy. And, you see, the tomato juice and cookies kind of, you know, cancel each other out.

Woman: Oh brother. I can't believe what I'm hearing. Let's see. Where was I? A carton of eggs, two fifty (\$2.50) for a gallon of milk, three cans of tuna. Okay. [Yeah.] And finally two steaks for eight fourteen (\$8.14). Now, something worth enjoying. I'll get the grill started.

Man: Oh, we . . . w . . . well. The steaks are for Herbert.

Woman: Herbert. Who's Herbert?

Man: Uh, he's the dog. [No!] You see, the previous owner said that he's kind of . . . he's somewhat picky about what he eats, [No!], and the steaks might help him adjust [Absolutely not!] . . . no, no, no, and the steaks might help him adjust to his new home. Hey, what are you doing? Oh, no. Why did you throw the steaks out on the ground outside?

Woman: Well, now, you and Herbert can get to know each other better. I'm going out to eat by myself.

Man: Ughh.

Total Listening

18

Overall Total:

144